

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 28, 1837.

Where are We?

This is a question which has more applications than many are aware. Indeed in whatever business we may be engaged, it is often profitable to pause, look around and ask *where are we?*

As an Agricultural community then, brother farmers, where are we? How do we stand when compared with other communities, possessing not so good privileges, and vastly younger in point of age? Alas we are any where but in the front rank. Any where but on that proud and lofty pre-eminence which we might possess did we as a people look to those interests which are vitally necessary to our strength and prosperity. How is it? do we yet raise enough to eat? This is a subject which has been the burthen of our song for many years; and one which we shall not cease to sound in your ears, till Maine shall awaken and put forth her strength, till her children shall find bread enough within her own borders, and not be under the necessity of looking to their neighbors for their daily bread.

We have been for a long time collecting facts upon the subject, any we hope ere long to be able to prove to you that Maine, with all her lands and agricultural resources—with all her farmers and all her enterprise does not raise one quarter part flour enough to give her people bread. Where are we then? Dependent upon our neighbors for the staff of life—for the very bread we eat. And how long are we to remain in this position? It is altogether a voluntary servitude, a situation of our own choice. There is no reason in the world why we should continue in it. Had we during the last spring gone into the wheat culture more generally, how much suffering might not have been prevented? Our wheat crops, as a general thing, were good, and the only reason why we in common with many others are suffering for lack of bread, is because we did not sow more.

The crops being cut off at the west, not only brought trouble and starvation among them, but also extends itself to our borders, and we suffer in common with them, not because the calamity in reality extended itself to our borders, but because we neglected our own resources, relying upon them for sustenance instead of ourselves.

Nor is it this particular alone, will it be profitable to ask *where are we?* Where are we as a State in the march of Internal Improvements—in those works which have been so powerful in putting oth-

er States in possession of resources more than sufficient to pay the expenses of their State Governments, but also brings a market almost to every man's door, and links them together in one strong bond of brotherhood which foreign influence or domestic faction can never destroy. Indeed it is with feelings of despondency that we reiterate the question, in this view of the question. Where are we? Immeasurably behind them. And not only immeasurably behind them, but like to remain so; at least as long as the absurd doctrines upon this subject are abroad, doctrines not particularly confined to either political party, but adopted by so many on either side, that the thing must be dead, or in a sleep marvelously like death. Not that we are without our plans—not that we have not railroads and canals without number on paper, many of them perfectly feasible and promising a reward corresponding to their utility—but nearly all of a magnitude too great for individual or associated enterprise. They cannot be done unless the State shall take hold in its strength and execute them. And why should she not do it? Does she want precedent, she need but cast her eyes West, and she will see bright examples to beckon her on.

Does she seek inducements? She need but cast her eyes within and look upon her own territory, vast in extent—rich in fertility, but suffering from a lack of those facilities which shall promote the best interests of the country and bring forward her strength and contribute to her greatness—nor is this the darkest shade of the picture. She may behold her most enterprising children—the young and the active, who are denied by this unaccountable supineness, a field or theatre of action at home, are by hundreds and thousands bidding adieu to their paternal abodes, leaving the State and seeking a congenial situation in those very States which have been wise enough to promote their best interests by encouraging and aiding internal improvements.

This is no fiction. It is fact—melancholy fact. How long then will Maine slumber over her resources? How long will it be before she will awake, and find that she is not only *indirectly*, but *directly* taking measures to drive her best citizens, the very children of her bosom out of her borders. And are they to blame for going? Is it not a wonder that more have not already gone? We know not how others may view it, but for ourselves, we wonder that so many are left; for while other States are inviting emigration by holding out inducements of every kind, to bring men in, Maine is pursuing a course to encourage their departure.

Is it not well then, to pause and ask with anxious solicitude *where are we?* We have abundance of documentary evidence to bring forward on these points which we may hereafter at a more convenient season produce to substantiate and prove our assertions, if indeed it can be possible to prove what is too clearly evident to every thinking and discerning man, viz: that the people of Maine, without distinction of party or sect, are torpid, nay, dead to their own interests.

Aurora Borealis.

The papers in every direction are giving descriptions of the Aurora Borealis which appeared on the night of the 26th of January. We spent the evening watching that interesting phenomenon, and wrote a description, as it appeared to us. Our remarks were however lost while moving the press from Winthrop to Hallowell, together with some other papers. We should be obliged to whoever has found them, if they will give notice where they may be found.

Anti-Flour Meetings.

In consequence of the high price of flour, meetings have been held in many of our cities and principal towns to take into consideration the subject and to pass resolutions. Many suppose that the high price is owing to a combination of speculators, who have bought up the stock, for the purpose of speculation. Now we do not deny that this may be the case in some degree—but it is also true that there is an actual scarcity of the article owing to the destruction of crops last summer.

These meetings have, however, had one good effect, they have been the means of giving some very important information, viz. that human life and even first rate health may be sustained without a particle of flour; and that there are other kinds of food beside Genesee flour, which will actually support mankind and keep them from starvation. Another good effect is this, it has not only disseminated the above information, but it has inspired many with moral courage enough to *try it*, and not only to try it, but also not to be ashamed if they are seen eating an *Indian bannock*. That it is neither *immoral* nor *vulgar*.

This is a great point gained, and we hope that it will not be soon forgotten.

For the Maine Farmer.

THE WHEAT QUESTION.—No. 7.

MR. HOLMES:—From what I have already advanced on this subject, I hardly need remind the reader that I dissent from the views of those, who consider rust, blast and mildew as the same disease, in different stages of advancement; and whatever may be the opinion of others, I consider this distinction important. Perhaps some may consider also, further discussion as needless on this subject, being satisfied with their own theory, they feel no disposition to enquire further. But I am equally well satisfied that without a more thorough investigation than has heretofore been given to it there can be no satisfactory result. We may, like Mr Colman, collect facts until we fill volumes, and then, if we are candid, confess ourselves unable to assign a cause.

What then can be done? What must be done? I answer, analyze the evidence—clear up one point at a time; and when satisfied with the result obtained, set that down as an established point, and then proceed further, still remembering as we proceed, if we find some former position taken untenable, to go back over the ground and see how that failure affects other results and conclusions

connected with it; and if we find the whole or a part must inevitably stand or fall with it, strike it out, amend our verdict, and start anew. The great difficulty in this proposition has been relying on some favorite theory and trying to twist all the evidence to support it. Another difficulty is, producing inferences as facts, and assigning them as prominent and legitimate grounds of argument. For illustration, I will refer to one. It has been gravely asserted that the sap vessels of some plants are tenderer than others, which is the reason of their bursting. Now I would as gravely ask, who ever tested by actual experiment the strength of a single sap vessel in any plant? Such inferences are all "moonshine."

Yet, although I assert, and that without fear of contradiction, that no experiment worthy of confidence, has determined the comparative strength of the sap vessels of different plants, I still believe a strong argument may be drawn from the analogy of nature, and the evident traces of the wisdom of Deity, in adapting every thing in the economy of nature, so as to completely answer the purpose for which it was evidently designed. We find in examining the structure of animals a striking illustration of this. All the organs destined to secrete, as well as vessels destined to hold the fluids of the animals, are capable of being distended to great extent; enough so to sustain all the pressure which takes place, under the ordinary circumstances of their existence: and not only so but a surplus of strength to resist effectually some degree of violence. Now I know of no reason why the same fact should not exist in the economy of plants.

I must believe it does. Rather than impeach the wisdom of Deity in supposing him to form plants with vessels so easily ruptured, as not to be able to bear even a moderate pressure, (for they are sometimes ruptured with a moderate growth.) I would believe some other cause existed to produce this effect.

The enquiry then is, what other cause does or can produce it?

I answer, any cause sufficient to injure the vessels of the plant so that the sap can escape, either immediately, or by producing a concentration of fermenting juices, and thus by the pressure created by disease, as well as the weakness of the wounded vessels they may crack open, and the sap flow out.

I have heretofore suggested that insects might produce such effects. I am conscious it may be replied to this, that so frequently as rust takes place, it is somewhat singular that this has not been discovered before this. To this I shall only say, it is no stranger than that the "fire blight" on pear trees should be ascribed to almost every thing else other than the right cause, for ages—and yet at length was found to be occasioned by lots of minute insects boring into the leaves. Though much has been learnt of the habits of insects, yet no doubt much remains to be learned.

Another cause suggests itself to the mind,—reasoning on the ground of analogy, from animals to vegetables. As plants are said, and believed to imbibe, in a state of solution, substances poisonous to them, as well as those which nourish them; those substances which are poisonous may sometimes corrode the tender vessels of the plant so as finally to destroy them. Where this takes place, it may produce an effect similar to a sore on an animal, and when circumstances favor, may rupture the skin or bark and flow out. And this hypothe-

sis seems the more likely to be true when the fluid which flows out is putrid, as it is sometimes said to be. Rust may sometimes take place from both causes assigned; and I hope now, I shall be understood.

I will suggest one idea more to the friends of the sap-bursting theory;—if, as they suggest, the sap flows with such celerity in warm, wet weather, so as to produce such ruptures, the vessels must be considerably distended before they crack open; so much so, that I should think, with a good microscope, the whole process might be observed; and a close and rigid scrutiny with such an instrument might readily settle the whole controversy. I should have taken this course before now, had I possessed the means; and I should think it well worth the pains.

I have stated heretofore, that I had found some difficulties attending the theory of the bursting of the sap vessels from the cause of poisonous food. The difficulty is this, if we suppose it to be occasioned by too much acid, why should it take place where there is evidently an excess of alkali, as is the case where log piles are burnt, &c.? Two substances so opposite in their nature, would hardly be likely to produce the same effects.

Another difficulty is, that where plants labored under the severest pressure of disease from excessive fermentation at the roots, rust has not always followed.

But perhaps it will be said, rust takes place, both where the acid and alkaline principle predominate. True. But I deny that either of these are the immediate cause of rust. Either of these substances in excess will corrode the roots of wheat plants, and destroy them, it strong enough. This obliges the plant to throw out new roots, and protracts its green state. I believe this almost always, (and I know not but always,) takes place where such spots are conspicuously distinguished from the surrounding grain, in regard to rust. The consequence of this would be, on my theory (that rust may be produced by insects) that as they choose a certain state of maturity in the plant, when other parts of the field have passed this state they might naturally be expected to concentrate in such spots; and hence such would be peculiarly liable to suffer.

J. H. J.

Peru, Jan. 1837.

For the Maine Farmer.

Exercise Useful to Sheep.

MR. HOLMES:—In one of your late papers you say "work your Bulls." This I have no doubt would be beneficial to them. There is no animal but what would be benefitted by exercise. In order to obtain the greatest degree of health that man is capable of, it is necessary that he be temperate in all things, and that his exercise be as much as it can be without wearing his constitution, or such an amount of exercise as will produce the soundest and sweetest sleep. I am led to believe that the same is necessary with the lower order of animals. We are apt to oblige the horse and the ox to labor more violently than is good for their health. But I have no doubt that moderate exercise with them would insure better health than none at all. Apply the same principles to sheep, which are not and probably never ought to be in the habit of doing labor. The migratory flocks in Spain are made to travel about four hundred miles twice a year, spring and fall; but in this country they have been kept nearly without expense in the winter on account of our deep snows, and within small pastures in the summer. I am the owner of

a goodly number of descendants from what has been called old fashioned Merino, and I am satisfied that they do not possess the energy that the first importation did, from which they descended in a direct line, and I have carefully avoided inbreeding in my flock. May it not be that we are fast losing the health of our fine woolled sheep, without knowing or having any mistrust of the cause. If so, it is time we did understand the cause, for I believe when we lose the fleece of the merino we lose much of the profits of sheep husbandry. If my fears are founded in fact, how is the evil to be remedied? New importations of both ram and ewe may do it. Mixing with the South Downs may be of service, for they are a breed that in England, on their own native Downs, have to cut their own fodder, as the saying is. Obtaining from the sea shore such sheep as go at large without being confined, and cross our best bucks with them, might be of service.

I wish some person of more experience than I have, would give me information on the subject. I wish also to hear from abler pens, on the subject, than mine. It is a subject in which I have no small interest, both as a wool grower and as a raiser of wheat, for it has been well stated in your paper more than once that pasturing with sheep is the cheapest way to prepare land for that crop.

AN ENQUIRER.

Winthrop, Feb. 11, 1837.

For the Maine Farmer.

Penobscot County.

MR. HOLMES:—As a "Down East" pedagogue, through the medium of your useful hebdomadal, I would ask the favor of laying before your readers an imperfect lucubration, authenticated by facts, gleaned in the light of day and by actual observation; though not at the annoyance of any of your worthy veterans, who push the quill. It is not commendable to speak diminitively of the vicinity in which one lives, even if things are not as he would have them; but on the contrary, strive to effect all that would conduce to its standing and welfare—this would be patriotism; but there are exceptions to all general principles. Conscience forbids my saying that this country is in as flourishing a condition as it might be—I shall not say in so many words that this country is a dormant and uncultivated waste, though my remarks may tend to verify it; as Junius said to Zeno, "I shall not call you liar, Jesuit or villain, but with all the politeness imaginable, perhaps I may prove you so."

This part of Penobscot east of the river, was, and is possessed, by men, as a general thing, who migrated here from the western Counties, for the purpose of amassing, *instantly*, great wealth by lumbering and speculation, regardless of any local improvement, and after accomplishing this object, they return west, perhaps to their own native town, where some hardy yeoman, has by the plow, harrow, and sweat of his brow, got in readiness, in a high state of cultivation, a farm, on which, if he is not promoted to some high office, by removing a small share of the "deposits," he can spend the residue of his days in affluence and ease as though he was the *Pater Patriae*; leaving the yeoman to beat the bush elsewhere. Now such men naturally bring with them, when they take up their temporary residence here, numbers of men, indigent and no other means of supporting themselves but by their hands, subject to their dictation, and governed by their prices, both of labor and eatable commodities, and who are without means of re-

turning from whence they came; unable to purchase a farm, more especially to pay for it, and support their families, consequently are obliged to live from hand to mouth, being compelled to "take up line of march" to the swamp in the lumbering season, and in the spring to raft their lumber to Bangor; that being done, the season is too far advanced to think of reaping any benefit, thus late, from their labors, except a few potatoes planted in the lawn, excluded from the sun half the day; they then lay upon their oars, until another revolution of old Sol, shall plant them again at their wonted occupation. Their chance for a living, being thus hard, they get involved in debt, (which makes business for him who peddles rags or precepts,) they are reduced to a state of penury and dearth; their ambition lost; spirits dejected, and "sences steeped in forgetfulness," they not unwillingly commence searching out the multifarious windings of the labyrinth—vice, ceasing not till they become thoroughly acquainted in all its branches, to wit—carousing, mendacity, the receiving the coils of the "liquified serpent" and there has been instances, as you will recollect, of foul murder.

Some will busy themselves by shaving out a few shingles, the *derrier resort* of poverty, the effects or the greater part of which, is invested in that which they "like a good deal of," and what gave Paterick victuals, drink, and a pretty good lodging. Their houses, which ought to be ornamented with paint, and seven by nine glass, are covered with slabs; holes three by five (feet) for windows, making a castle, through which is offered a grand chance for the wind to play at his pastimes, and not unfrequently the kitchen is converted into a cow pen or surrendered to the "grunting dignitary;" so that we, the cow and pig are all hail fellows, well met. But enough on so dark a picture, which presents to view but one side. What is the cause of all this? Is it the want of a good soil? No; for a better one lays not "out doors." But is it not for the want of men of enterprise, men who have the good of their country and welfare of their brother man at heart, those who would not ransack the forest for a pine top; but men who would cast their seed into the soil, and consequently reap a plentiful harvest? Forsooth it is, not he that has removed yonder and lives in affluence and ease; whose conscience is not any too clear. Were it not for the pine lumber in this section, I confidently opine, in a short time, the eastern valley of the Penobscot might become almost the garden of Eden, and I have heard men of experience and judgment (we have some) express the same opinion; but the prospects are now, unless we have a thorough revolution among the inhabitants, that we must travel the old and trodden road, a stone in one end of the bag and grain in the other, and be contented to see you in Kennebec, in your rising greatness, place the key-stone upon the agricultural arch of Maine; for "Tis the last key-stone that makes it a triumphal arch."

JOANNES.

Penobscot Co. Feb. 1st, 1837.

P. S. Flour is from \$16 to \$20 per bbl.; corn from \$1.75 to 2.00; butter 30 cts. per lb. and other articles in the like provoking ratio; in fact it is difficult to obtain them at any rate, and as we grow nothing, I fear some of us will be obliged before spring to suck our paws, "dig out," or yield up the ghost; for there is quite a swarm of us, and still increasing as fast as the nuptial wheels can move.—Now I think of it, as the wolf said to the lamb, if not too wearisome to your patience, I will rehearse a short story relative to the wonder-

ful phenomena, that recently appeared in this section. It was not the corruscations in the heavens, though in conjunction with them, upon the earth. A young and promising beau, flush and buoyant with hope, by the name of Cary, of the ebony cast, being enamoured with a white Dulcinea, pretty as an *Houri*, and she with him; they proposed to clasp hands in matrimony and sip the sweets of hymen; but how to effect their scheme they knew not, for the relatives and neighbors had quite an aversion to it. Rather than withdraw their affections from each other, they prepared for an elopement; and on the night of the phenomena in the sky, they started, and a little after the sun had rolled himself into view, the Ethiopian hove in sight of this town, foaming and sweating "like a two year old," and close behind, the desire of his eyes, and still farther back, on their trail, was the Sheriff and his posse *Comitatus* in full chase; but alas! they soon came to a place where the roads crossed at right angles; and here they missed them. The pursuers took one road, whilst 'Cuffy' and his lady were travelling another—thus they triumphed in their glory, with the song in their mouths

"Fleecy locks and black complexion
Cannot perfect Nature's claims;
Skins may differ, but affections
Dwell in white and black the same."

General Principles of Rearing, Managing, and Feeding Domestic Animals.

After the birth, the first interference on the part of man should be that of supplying the mother with food of a light and delicate quality, compared to that which she had been in the habit of using, and also of administering the same description of food to the offspring, so far as it may by its nature be able to use it.—The general treatment should accompany these operations; and the opportunity taken of familiarizing both parent and offspring with man, by caressing them, or at least, by familiar treatment on the part of the attendant.

As the animal increases in size and strength, they should have abundance of air, exercise and food, according to their natures: and whatever is attempted by man in the way of taming or teaching, should be conducted on mild and conciliating principles, rather than on those of harshness and compulsion.

FOOD.

Food, though it must be supplied in abundance, ought not to be given to satiety. Intervals of resting and exercise must be allowed according to circumstances. Even animals grazing on a rich pasture have been found to feed faster when removed from it once a day, and either folded or put in an inferior pasture for two or three hours. Stall-fed cattle and swine will have their flesh improved in flavor by being turned out into a yard or field once a day; and many find that they feed better, and produce better flavored meat when kept loose under warm sheds or hammels, one or two in a division, a practice now very general in Berwickshire.

In general it may be observed, that if the digestive powers of the animal are in a sound state, the more food he eats, the sooner will the desired result be obtained; a very moderate quantity beyond sufficiency constitutes an abundance: but by withholding this additional quantity, an animal, especially if young, may go on eating for several years, without ever attaining to fatness.

GROWING ANIMALS.

In young growing animals, the powers of digestion are so great, that they require less rich food than such as are of mature age; for the same reason also they require more exercise. If rich food is supplied in liberal quantities, and exercise withheld, diseases are generated, the first of which may be excessive fatness.

Common sense will suggest the propriety of preferring a medium course between very rich and very poor nutriment.

Salt, it appears, from various experiments, may be advantageously given to most animals, in very small quantities; it acts as a whet to the appetite, promotes the secretion of bile, and, in general, is favorable to health and activity. In this way only can it be considered as preventing or curing disease; unless perhaps in the case of worms, to

which all saline and bitter substances are known to be injurious.

Where a sufficient degree of warmth to promote the ordinary circulation of blood is not produced by the natural climate, or by exercise, it must be supplied by an artificial climate. Houses and sheds are the obvious resources both for this purpose, and for protection from extremes of weather. Cold rains and northerly winds are highly injurious, by depriving the external surface of the body of caloric more rapidly than it can be supplied from within by respiration, and the action of the stomach; and also by contracting the pores of the skin, so as to impede circulation. When an animal happens to shed its covering whether of hair, wool, or feathers, at such inclement seasons, the effects on its general health are highly injurious. The excessive heats of summer, by expanding all the parts of the animal frame, occasion a degree of lassitude, and want of energy even in the stomach and intestines; and while the animal eats and digests less food than usual, a greater waste than usual takes place by perspiration. Nature has provided trees, rocks, caverns, hills and waters, to moderate these extremes of heat and weather, and man imitates them by hovels, sheds and other buildings, according to particular circumstances.

AIR AND WATER.

Good air and water it may seem unnecessary to insist on; but cattle and horses, and even poultry pent up in close buildings, where there are no facilities for a change of the atmosphere, often suffer on this account. A slight degree of fever is produced at first, and after a time, when the habit of the animal becomes reconciled to such a state, a retarded circulation, and general decay or diminution of the vital energies takes place.

MODERATE EXERCISE.

Moderate exercise ought not to be dispensed with, where the flavor of animal produce is any object; it is known to promote circulation, perspiration and digestion, and by consequence to invigorate the appetite. Care must be taken, however, not to carry exercise to that point where it becomes a labor instead of a recreation. In some cases, as in feeding swine and poultry, fatness is hastened by promoting sleep and preventing motion, rather than encouraging it but such animals cannot be considered healthy fed; in fact their fatness is most commonly the result of disease.

TRANQUILLITY.

Tranquillity is an obvious requisite, for where the passions of brutes are called into action, by whatever means, their influence on their bodies is often as great as in the human species.—Hence the use of castration, complete or partial separation, shading from too much light, protection from insects, dogs, and other annoying animals, and from the too frequent intrusion of man.

CLEANLINESS.

Cleanliness is favorable to health, by promoting perspiration and circulation. Animals in a wild state attend to this part of their economy themselves; but in proportion as they are cultivated, or brought under the control of man, this becomes out of their power; and to insure their subservience to his wishes, man must supply by art this as well as other parts of culture. Combing and brushing stall-fed cattle and cows is known to contribute materially to health; though washing sheep with a view to the cleaning the wool often has a contrary effect from the length of time the wool requires to dry.

COMFORT.

Unquestionably an animal may be well fed, lodged, and cleaned, without being comfortable in every respect; and in brutes, as well as man, want of comfort operates on the digestive powers. If the surface of a stall in which an ox, or a horse stands, deviates much from a level, he will continually be uneasy; and he will be uneasy during the night, if its surface is rough, or if a proper bed of litter is not prepared every evening for it to repose on. The form of racks and mangers is often less commodious than it might be. A hay rack which projects forward is bad; because the animal in drawing out the hay is teased with the hay seeds falling in its eyes or ears: and this form, it may be added, is apt to cause the breath of the animal to ascend through its food, which must after a time render it nauseous. For this reason hay should lie as short a time as possible in lofts, but when practicable, be given direct from the rack.

Agricultural.

[The following interesting article, although addressed to the farmers of Canada, is well adapted, and will we doubt not be read with interest by the farmers of Maine.]

From the Montreal Courier.

TO THE FARMERS OF CANADA.

Agricultural Improvement, by the education of those that are engaged in it as a profession.—No. 1.

"Whatever be the position of man in society, he is in constant dependence upon the three kingdoms of nature. His food, his clothing, his medicines, every object either of business or pleasure, is subject to fixed laws; and the better these laws are understood, the more benefit will accrue to society. Every individual, from the common mechanic, that works in wood or clay, to the Prime Minister, that regulates with a dash of his pen the agriculture, the breeding of cattle, mining, or the commerce of a nation, will perform his business the better, the better he understands the nature of things, and the more his understanding is enlightened. For this reason, every advance of science is followed by an increase of social happiness"—says political economy.

The citizens of Montreal and Quebec appear to have been a good deal interested lately on the subject of education. The excellent lectures of Dr. BARBER, have, I believe, increased this interest, and there is every reason to hope, that much good will be produced in consequence. Whether it is in contemplation to extend the benefits of education beyond the bounds of those cities, I am unable to say, and from this uncertainty, I am induced to address the agricultural population, and endeavor to convince them, that if education is useful and necessary for the inhabitants of cities and towns, it will be found equally advantageous and pleasing for those of the country. I am sorry to say, there is practical proof in most countries, that education is not considered by all, to be essential to render every man competent for performing the part which he undertakes, or which his circumstances oblige him to perform in life, with advantage and satisfaction to himself and others. Hence it is that education is much neglected, and from this cause agriculture must languish, and never will be in a flourishing condition, unless a larger proportion of the occupiers and cultivators of the soil are usefully and practically educated. There are many circumstances connected with agriculture, besides plowing, sowing, planting, and harvesting that requires to be perfectly understood by the farmer, in order to ensure his success, and which an ignorant man never can understand. I would not continue a farmer for one day, were I convinced that it required neither education nor science to practice my profession profitably. From my youth I have been taught to look upon the profession of a farmer, as above all other professions, and I confess this opinion has "grown with my growth, and strengthened with my strength." In the British Isles, I never heard this fact disputed. It is only when education is wanting, that the profession is lowered in estimation. From the very nature of things, agriculture being the source of all wealth, and more particularly so in Canada, why should education be less necessary for those who practice it, than for the merchant, manufacturer, or shopkeeper, the brewer, the baker, and a host of other mechanics and tradespeople? To view the matter in another light, education increases knowledge, and knowledge gives power, which must be desirable, because it may be exercised advantageously in various ways. It then becomes a question of some consequence to ascertain how the power which knowledge confers is at present shared between the several classes which compose the population in Canada. I am sorry to say, that though the agricultural class forms an immense majority, that they are by no means educated in proportion to their numbers, compared with the other classes; and that consequently, a minority possess a preponderating power and influence. There are various causes to which this state of things is to be attributed. It has often been to me a matter of regret, that few of the young men educated at the colleges and seminaries in Canada, hitherto, have become farmers. I suppose they must have con-

sidered that were they to settle on farms, their education would be of no value to them. They almost invariably apply themselves to the professions of lawyers, doctors, notaries, merchants, shopkeepers, or any other rather than to agriculture. This is one that it would appear is looked upon as a degrading profession for an educated young man. How strangely do men differ in their estimation of things? The greatest men of former ages, and Washington, of our own times, when they retired from public life, occupied themselves in husbandry, as the only employment fit for great men.

How injurious it must be, that those who are the best qualified to promote agricultural improvement, and raise the character of agriculturists are withdrawn from that occupation, which ought to be honorable, and that station in society where, of all others, they might be most useful to the community. Farmers cannot occupy that high station they may and ought to do in British America, without a sufficient education. It is this alone that is necessary to qualify them to fill this station, and retain it. I will freely admit that a man may be well educated and not be a good farmer, because a practical knowledge of agriculture is necessary to constitute one. I am persuaded, nevertheless, and it will be difficult to find an uneducated man a good practical farmer, capable in all seasons, and in every circumstance, to make the most profitable use of his farm and opportunities. If education is necessary for men that are engaged in pursuits of infinitely less consequence to the world than agriculture, how can it be dispensed with by the farmer?

I would appeal to those who have had the advantage of a good education, and who make a good use of it, by continuing to be reading men, what would compensate to them for the want of education? Without including any of that knowledge obtained by education that is useful and profitable in common life, the man of science has other exquisite enjoyments to which the ignorant must ever be entire strangers. I cannot forego the opportunity to copy here a few lines from Dr. Dick—"If substantial happiness is chiefly seated in the mind, if it consists in the vigorous exercise of its faculties, if it depends on the multiplicity of objects which lie within the range of its contemplation—if it is augmented by the view of scenes of beauty and sublimity and displays of infinite intelligence and power—if it is connected with tranquility of mind, which generally accompanies intellectual pursuits, and with the subjugation of the pleasures of sense to the dictates of reason, the enlightened mind must enjoy gratifications as far superior to those of the ignorant, as a man is superior in station and capacity, to the worms of the dust."

My object in this communication, and those which I propose shall follow, is, to endeavor to engage the attention of agriculturists, in particular, to the all important subject of education. Without presuming to dictate, I shall simply submit for their consideration, in the clearest manner I am capable, the advantages and pleasures that would be likely to result to them, and to practical, and general education of the agricultural class. When I have done this, I shall next state what, in my humble judgment, is necessary to constitute this education, and how, subsequently to the period of leaving school, education may go on constantly, extending and improving during the full term of existence, with all such as are desirous of attaining useful knowledge without in any way interfering injuriously with their business as farmers. This latter point, I think, it must be essential to prove, and I expect I shall be able to do so satisfactorily. If I shall be unable to accomplish what I undertake, I trust, however, that what I may advance will be the means of inducing those who are more competent to take the subject into consideration. If the prosperity of agriculture is promoted, it is of no consequence to me who shall be the instrument.

WILLIAM EVANS.

Cole St. Paul, Dec. 28, 1836.

From the Farmer and Gardener.

The Farming Interests, and the Surplus Revenue.

As this is the period when our respective State Legislatures are generally in session, the occasion seems peculiarly proper to call the attention of those bodies to the propriety of adopting in each

of the several States a law for the promotion of the interests of the agricultural community. The gross sum coming into the State treasuries, collectively is about forty-six millions of dollars, which will give to each member of the confederacy a very handsome addition to their respective revenues—and as this surplus has been a very great degree collected from the agriculturists of the country, they being the largest portion of the consumers—it is but proper that the State governments, in appropriating it to objects of State use, should recollect that the worthy class of society we have alluded to, should not be overlooked. In the old States, this is more especially proper, because from the condition of the lands in many portions of them—worn-out by a long-continued course of exhausting cropping as they are—their proprietors need some stimulus to animate and encourage them to adopt a different and meliorating system of husbandry.

We may possibly be met in the onset by the question:—Shall government be called upon to pay men for attending to their own interests?—but to this question we have a ready answer. We wish no such thing: what we desire is this. We want the several States to lay the ground work of State agricultural prosperity: we want them to grant such annual appropriations, from the funds which will be coming into their respective coffers from the surplus revenue, as will be sufficient, to establish in each State:—

1st. A pattern farm, at which there should be employed a good practical farmer, sufficiently enlightened to avail himself of all the new lights and improvements in husbandry.

At which experiments should be made of the relative value of the kinds of manure; of the quantity proper to be used; or the respective durability of each kind; and the peculiar adaption of each to particular soils.

Experiments should also be made of the several kinds of farming implements, and the relative degrees of their usefulness tested.

Experiments should be made in the feeding of stock, so as to establish, upon data to be relied on, the cheapest and most economical method of feeding, whether regard be had to beasts of burthens, to the fattening of animals, or to the productions of the dairy.

On this pattern farm, there should be established Mulberry and Sugar Beet plantations. These should be conducted on scales sufficiently large to test the practicability not only of each culture, but of the making of silk from the cocoons, and sugar from the beets.

Both these branches of husbandry are, in our estimation, of deep concern to the country, whether we consider them with regard to profit or to their moral and physical influences upon the country. It is known that, owing to a long course of impoverishing culture, a very large portion of the land in the old States is in that condition of utter poverty as almost to deny to the husbandman even the hope of remuneration. To bring such a land into a state of fertility, it is equally well known, will require the expenditure of such means and the pursuit for some years of a judicious system of rotation of crops, if the ordinary objects of culture are adhered to. But by devoting a portion of each farm to the Mulberry culture, to that amount will the agriculturist be relieved from all expense for improving the soil, as it is a well established fact, that the poorest lands in Italy and France yield the best and most beautiful silk, its elasticity and lustre being infinitely superior to that which grows in rich ground. Here then is an object of the very first moment to the country at large, and more especially to those whose misfortune it may be to be the owners of worn out land, because every acre of the poorest soil, which may be appropriated to the mulberry culture, will be found, after the fourth year, to yield more clear profit than four times its quantity of the most fertile land which may be cultivated in the ordinary branches of husbandry now pursued. Indeed, we have satisfied ourself, after a full and candid investigation of the subject, that above five hundred dollars of nett profit, per year, may be realized from an acre in the mulberry culture, if the business be pursued with intelligence and energy. If this profit be so large, it may be asked, Why do not agriculturists adopt it at once? Why should they need any stronger stimulus than their interests? To the first question we answer, that many of our most in-

telligent and enterprising farmers are entering into it; and to the second, it may be replied, that when men become wedded through a long course of years to any particular habits, or modes of doing business, it is a difficult task to throw either aside. Besides, it is equally difficult to get those who for half a century have been reaping from six to twenty dollars an acre to adopt the belief that above five hundred dollars can be realized from the same quantity of ground. But if *practical results* be present, to illustrate the truth of the assertion, then, indeed, would they prove perverse, if they did not make the effort to improve their condition. Reasoning thus, our mind comes to the conclusion, that as the wealth of every State, consists in the aggregate of the individual wealth of its citizens—that as its honor, fame and renown are the offsprings of the physical, moral and intellectual capabilities of her people—we say we come to the conclusion, that it is the business of the State to foster and protect all such branches of industry as promise to advance the prosperity and welfare of its citizens, and when so important a one as that which we now advocate can be promoted at so inconsiderable a cost, we say that the duty of extending protection becomes imperiously necessary and proper. Let us suppose, for instance, that at this pattern farm ten acres only should be set apart for the mulberry culture; these ten acres alone, after four years, would yield the State a very handsome interest for the whole outlay, besides demonstrating to the satisfaction of all, the practicability and profitability of this department of agricultural industry, and the same quantity of land appropriated to the *Sugar Beet* culture would be sufficient to test its advantages.

2dly. There should be established in some central location in each State an *Agricultural school*—say that it shall be attached to the pattern farm, and form a part of it. At this school a course of lectures should be delivered, in which the application of chemistry to the purposes of agriculture should be shown; the principles of agricultural science generally should be taught and enforced. Each county should be entitled to send a given number of scholars to the school and farm, who, as a consideration for the advantages derived at the institution, at the intervals when they were not attending to their duties at the lectures, should perform the work on the farm,—forming then, as they would, the laboring force of the institution, they would derive both practical and theoretical knowledge, and thus become acquainted with every part of the duties of an agriculturist, and be enabled when they returned to their respective homes to prosecute their labors with enlightened economy.—From the best calculations we have been enabled to make, we believe that if the mulberry plantation should be increased to 30 or 40 acres, it would, after the interval named more than support the whole establishment. How incalculable would be the advantages to be derived from an institution of the kind, placed in the centre of a State, sending forth its hundreds of youth every year to all parts, well skilled in all the knowledge, embodied in the science of, and possessing a practical acquaintance with every branch of the business of the husbandman.

3dly. The States should, severally, annually appropriate a sufficient amount of money to be expended under the direction of a General Agricultural State Society, in premiums, embracing those objects thought best calculated to advance the interests of agriculture. Such an appropriation would eminently tend to urge the husbandman onward in the course of improvement, and while, from the smallness of the sums requisite for this purpose, they would not be felt as burthens upon the State treasuries, it would add to the wealth of the several States; for there is no greater truth, than that every improvement made in the capabilities of a soil to produce, increases the aggregate wealth of a State.

An appropriation for similar purposes should be made to each county, with a view of organizing County Agricultural Societies, who should form component parts of the General State Society. With the details of those Societies it is not our purpose to meddle; but would urge the propriety of their being established, from a consciousness that the interests of agriculture, the good of the country, and individual welfare, would be promoted thereby. If we cast our eyes to the Eastward, where almost every county has its association, its

fair, or each its exhibition—where the farmers from all parts of each county meet together, become acquainted with each other, exchange their views, impart and receive information—if we look there, and see the influence which similar institutions have exerted, we cannot for a moment doubt the utility of this branch of our recommendation.

In Massachusetts, the Legislature with a view of encouraging the formation of Agricultural Societies, have passed a law which authorises the treasurer to advance to such societies, a sum equal in amount to what may be raised by the individual contributions of their members. This munificence of the State has already exercised a most wholesome and salutary effect throughout all parts of the State. Let us suppose that similar appropriations were to be made in each of the other States of the union—would not the same benefits arise? Would not a spirit of improvement be infused into every section of our country? Most certainly such would be the effect of the paternal care we desire to see extended to the great community of American Agriculturists.

Before we conclude we would remark, that we have no selfish or contracted views to be answered in what we recommend, and while we make these suggestions with a view of benefiting agriculturists, we should be happy to see liberal appropriations made for the purposes of *General Education*, and objects of *internal improvement*; for we hold it that, without the blessings of education are diffused through our land, liberty itself will have but an indifferent tenure on which to rest its hopes for perpetuity,—and while we would cheerfully lend our aid in the building up of a system which should carry the schoolmaster into every neighborhood, we are equally desirous of furthering the construction and completion of railroads and canals, believing that every dollar thus judiciously laid out, adds to the individual and public wealth of a State.

Mechanics.

The present dull season for business should be improved by mechanics in storing up treasures for the mind. In times of great business prosperity, mechanics like other men are inclined to sell too much of their precious capital-time, for property, and thus unconsciously perhaps, acknowledge that wealth is of more importance to a man, than right conduct, or a strong vigorous mind—a clear judgement, or proper talent. So strong indeed is the Love of wealth; so fashionable is it to toil incessantly for its accumulation and to bow down in lowly adoration of its power, it is not strange that mechanics, although dispising the doctrine in theory, should be more or less affected with the mania in practice.

The effect of the poor or those in moderate circumstances, to amass a fortune in a season of business depression, like the present, seems hopeless, and it would be well for all such to interest themselves in gathering up that more noble treasure of the mind. Books should be the companions of the many leisure hours which now present themselves—not books alone—the pen and pencil should accompany the reading, for reading should never supplant the place of thought, as it never can, and never will supply its place. Read that you may think, not to avoid it.

There are persons to be found in every class of society, not excepting mechanics themselves, who look upon the trade a person has learned as in itself rather degrading—they never count it among the solid learning he has amassed.—This is not right. A good trade is an excellent foundation, and no person can acquire a good trade without much exercise of the mind, and it should be remembered that the aid and end of education, is nothing more than *exercise of the mind*. This view of the subject should be taken by mechanics, and from the time they first enter a work shop, as an apprentice, to their dying day, they should resolve by every justifiable and honorable method to be the first in their profession, not even admitting the possibility, that any man can exercise greater industry, or succeed better than themselves. Success in business; advancement in a profession, depends very much upon the means used, and the perseverance with which those means are put in requisition. Mental discipline will be likely, not only to suggest the best means, but direct the best use of them. We know of no reason why a mechanic may not advance in his profession, as much as Lawyers or Doctors in theirs, nor why he is

not as much entitled to respect for doing so, as they are. There is no reason. The respectability of mechanics—the dignity of the mechanic profession, rests solely on mechanics; they may elevate and exalt, or they may depress and degrade. Their own esteem of themselves, will be the standard of value.—*Mechanic and Farmer.*

Resources of Penobscot.

We make the following extract from an article in the Daily Whig, by a correspondent, we should think entitled to the fullest confidence. Facts are daily multiplying which show that this section of our country has been undervalued, in its agricultural resources. May the day soon dawn when positive proof, by actual culture, shall demonstrate the true agricultural wealth, with which we are surrounded.

“As a wheat growing State there is none that could surpass Maine among all her sister States; and if in the vicinity of Moose Head Lake no such emporium of wheat as Rochester, &c. is found, it is only because facilities are not granted to the settler, and benefits are withheld, to which he is justly entitled. We have travelled quite extensively over the State of Maine within the last two years, and we have rarely found any where else greater motives to encourage the agriculturist, and the mechanic to settle and labor; with the certainty of success to reward his enterprise, than in that State, and especially in the vicinity of this Lake.

In the region bordering on the Lake, it is not uncommon for the farmer to obtain 30, 35, and often 40 bushels of wheat from an acre. The immense lumbering business in the vicinity of the Lake makes an ample and profitable market for all the disposal produce of the farmer.—Until within the last two years, hay was carried to the Lake from a distance in many instances of more than 70 miles, to supply teams that were lumbering. It is now produced there in abundance, commanding in any quantity, the price of twenty dollars per ton. In fine, although we have seen the beautiful and fertile prairies of Illinois and Indiana, we know of no place in the Union, (taking health and every other material circumstance, into the account) where the young farmer can commence his labors with more certainty of success, than in this region.”

Ib.

From the Ohio Farmer.

White Wash.

As the citizens of our village have much to their credit, turned their attention to painting and white washing the outside of their buildings, we insert the following in hopes something may be drawn from it to their advantage on the score of utility and economy.

Incombustible Wash and stucco White Wash.

The basis for both is lime, which must be first slacked with hot water, in a small tub or piggion, and covered, to keep in the steam; it then should be passed in a fluid form, through a fine sieve, to obtain the flour of the lime, it must be put on with a painters brush,—two coats are best for outside work.

First. To make a fluid for the roof, and other parts of wooden houses, to render them incombustible, and coating for brick, tile, stone work and rough cast, to render them impervious to the water and give them a durable and handsome appearance.

The proportion in each recipe are five gallons.

Slack your lime as before directed, say six quarts, into which put one quart of clean rock salt for each gallon of water, to be entirely dissolved by boiling and skimmed clean; then add to the five gallons one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, and three fourths of a pound of potash—the last to be gradually added; four quarts of fine sand or hard wood ashes must also be added, and coloring mater may be mixed in such quantity as to give it the requisite shade. It will look better than paint and be as lasting as slate. It must be put on hot. Old shingles must be first cleaned with a stiff broom, when this may be applied. It will stop the small leaks, prevent moss from growing, render them incombustible, and last many years.

Second. To make a brilliant Stucco White-Wash for buildings, inside and out. Take clean lumps of well burnt stone lime; slack the same

as before; add one fourth of a pound of whiting or burnt allum pulverized, one pound of loaf or other sugar, three pints of rice flour made into a very thin and well boiled paste, starch or jelly, and one pound clean glue, dissolved in the same manner as cabinet makers do. This may be applied cold within doors, but warm outside. It will be more brilliant than plaster of paris, and retain its brilliancy for many years say from fifty to one hundred. It is superior, nothing equal. The east end of the President's house in Washington is washed with it.

Summary.

ELECTION OF SENATOR.—The Hon. REUEL WILLIAMS, of Augusta, was elected a Senator of the United States, on Wednesday last, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Judge Shepley's resignation, by a concurrent vote of the two branches of the Legislature. The vote in the House was 97 to 66—in the Senate 21 to 3.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—Bath, Me.

Friday Morning, Feb. 17th, 1837.

FIRE! FIRE!!

Last night our town was the scene of a Fire, which for extent, and the amount of property destroyed, exceeded any thing of the kind ever before witnessed in this place.

The fire originated in a two story wooden building occupied by Mr Parsons Smith and Samuel Foote. When the alarm was given, at about 11 o'clock, the fire had made such progress in this building as to render it utterly impossible to save this store or any thing it contained. At the time the fire broke out, the wind was blowing violently from the North East accompanied with a severe snow storm.—The flames increased rapidly, and being driven by the wind to the opposite side of the street, all of the surrounding buildings were soon enveloped to one sheet of fire, threatening destruction far and wide—By the indefatigable exertions of our citizens, the fire was checked after having consumed *twenty-four* building, and damaged many others.

There could not have been a more unfortunate time for a fire. The scarcity of water (it being low tide) added to the coldness of the weather, prevented the engines working freely, and rendered almost every attempt of the citizens unavailing. How the fire originated is not known—supposed to have taken from a defect in the stove pipe or chimney.

The following buildings were *entirely* destroyed:

A two story wooden building occupied by Mr Parsons Smith, dealer in W. I. Goods and Groceries—and Mr Samuel Foote dealer in Boots and Shoes—A two story wooden building occupied by Wm. M. Rogers & Co. dealers in Dry Goods &c. most of the stock in this store was consumed. A one story building occupied by Hartly Gove dealer in Dry Goods &c.—A large wooden building owned and occupied by Thomas Harley, Cabinet maker, and by R. P. Morse Grocer and Confectioner—Three small wooden buildings one of which was used as a Boot and Shoe maker's shop—A large wooden building occupied by James Farrin dealer in Boots and Shoes, &c. and by Jame Larabee Dry Goods dealer—A two story building occupied by Mrs Swasey, Milliner, most if not all of whose goods were burnt—A large wooden building occupied by S. D. Haley as a Furniture Warehouse—A large stable—A large wooden building occupied by Richard R. Smith, Furniture dealer—A wooden building occupied by Davis Hatch, Boot and Shoe dealer, John Bovey, Tailor, and John Hayden, Jeweller—A three story wooden building occupied by Messrs. Watson and Stevens dealers in Moore's Cooking stoves—A two story building occupied by C. L. Owen, Dry Goods and grocery dealer—A large building occupied by Mercy Brown, Milliner—A two story wooden building used for a dwelling house—A two story building occupied by D. D. Smith and others—Also the large three story building known as the Commercial House, occupied by John Beals, with all its out buildings—A two story building occupied by H. C. Donnell, Jeweller, and also for a dwelling

house—A two story building occupied by Jacob Robinson, dealer in Groceries.

The whole amount of loss we have not been able to ascertain—probably not far from \$50,000

A message has been sent to the U. S. Senate by the President, recommending the passing of an act of reprisals on Mexican property. The following is a list of grievances for which this government demand a redress of Mexico: "Outrageous conduct of the authorities at Tobasco, towards Mr Coleman, consul there, and the officers, crew and cargo of the schooner Mexican, wrecked there.

An oppressive proceeding against Dr. Baldwin, a citizen of the United States by alcabe of Menstellan, in the colony of Guazacualco.

The case of the schooner Topaz, of Maine, the master and mate of which were murdered by Mexican soldiers, the crew imprisoned, and vessel seized and converted to the Mexican service.

The seizure at Tobasco of the steamboat Hecaldo, schr. Consolation, and brig John.

The imprisonment at Tobasco of Captain McGeige, of the schr. Industry.

The firing into the American brig Paragon, by the Mexican armed schr. Tampico.

The seizure and condemnation of the brig Ophir, of New York, at Campeachy.

The seizure of the schr. Martha, at Galveston, and the confinement and ill treatment of the passengers.

The seizure of the schooner Hannah and Elizabeth, of New Orleans, and the barbarous treatment of the master, crew and passengers.

The ill treatment of Wm. Hallet and Salmon Hull, citizens of the United States at Metamoras.

The fine and detention of Mr Slocum, at the city of Mexico, for carrying despatches of this Government.

The detention of the schooner Eclipse, and maltreatment of her master and crew at Tobasco.

The detention of the schr. Compeer, and other merchant vessels at Metamoras.

The Sufferers in the Shipwreck of the Mexico.

The following extract of a letter, written by a gentleman in New York to a friend in this city, gives an affecting description of the appearance after death of the unfortunate individuals who were lost in the barque Mexico, lately shipwrecked on Long Island Beach.—*Mercantile Journal*.

On reaching Hampstead I concluded to go somewhat off the road to look at the place where the ship Mexico was cast away. In half an hour we came to Lott's tavern, some four or five miles this side of the beach where the ship lay, and here, in his barn, had been deposited the bodies of the ill-fated passengers which had been thrown upon the shore. I went out to the barn. The doors were open, and such a scene as presented itself to my view, I certainly never could contemplate. It was a dreadful, a frightful scene of horror.

Forty or fifty bodies, of all ages and sexes, were lying promiscuously before me, over the floor, all frozen, and as solid as marble—and all, except a few, in the very dresses in which they perished. Some with their hands clenched as if for warmth, and almost every one with an arm crooked and bent, as it would be in clinging to the rigging.

There were scattered about among the number, four or five beautiful little girls, from six to sixteen years of age, their cheeks and lips as red as roses, with their calm blue eyes open, looking you in the face, as if they would speak.

I could hardly realize that they were dead. I touched their cheeks, and they were frozen as hard and as solid as a rock, and not the least indentation could be made by any pressure of the hand. I could perceive a resemblance to each other, and supposed them to be the daughters of a passenger named Pepper, who perished together with his wife and all the family.

On the arms of some were to be seen the impression of the rope which they had clung to—the mark of the twist deeply sunk into the flesh I saw one poor negro sailor, a tall man, with his head thrown back, his lips parted, and his now sightless eyeballs turned upwards, and his arms crossed over his breast, as if imploring Heaven for aid. This poor fellow evidently had frozen, while in the act of fervent prayer.

One female had a rope tied to her leg, which

had bound her to the rigging—and another little fellow had been crying, and thus frozen, with the muscles of the face just as we see children when crying. There was a brother and sister dashed upon the beach, locked in each other's arms: but they had been separated in the barn. All the men had their lips firmly compressed together, and with the most agonizing expression on their countenances I ever beheld.

A little girl had raised herself on tiptoe, and thus was frozen just in that position. It was an awful sight—and such a picture of horror was before me, that I became unconsciously fixed to the spot; and found myself trying to suppress my ordinary breathing, lest I should disturb the repose of those around me. I was aroused from the reverie by the entrance of a man—a coroner.

As I was about to leave, my attention became directed to a girl, who, I afterwards learned, had come that morning from the city to search for her sister. She had sent for her to come over from England, and had received intelligence that she was in this ship. She came into the barn, and the second body she cast her eyes upon, was hers. She gave way to such a burst of impassioned grief and anguish, that I could not behold her without sharing in her feelings. She threw herself upon the cold and icy face and neck of the lifeless body, and thus, with her arms around her, remained wailing, moaning and sobbing, till I came away—and when some distance off, I could hear her calling her by name in the most frantic manner.

So little time, it appears, had they to prepare for their fate, that I perceived a bunch of keys and a half eaten cake, fall from the bosom of a girl whom the coroner was removing. The cake appeared as if part of it had just been bitten and hastily thrust into her bosom, and round her neck was a ribbon, [with a pair of scissors suspended.

And to observe the stout, rugged sailors, too, whose iron frames could endure so much hardship, here they lay—masses of ice. Such scenes show us indeed how powerless and feeble are all human efforts, when contending against the storms and tempests which sweep with resistless violence over the face of the deep. And yet the vessel was so near the shore, that the shrieks and moans of the poor creatures were heard through that bitter, dreadful night, till towards morning, the last groan died away, all was hushed in death, and the murmur of the raging billows was all that then met the ear.

After the storm the wreck was approached, and here and there were seen columns, pillars of ice, which was formed on the frozen bodies, as the sea breaks over them.

The editor of the Religious Herald, published in Richmond, Va. remarking upon the increased prices within the last twelve months, of almost every article, says that "the cost of printing a paper like the Herald has increased twenty per cent."

A subscriber to the same paper has ordered four extra copies to be sent him for gratuitous distribution among his friends and neighbors, who do not subscribe. An excellent experiment.

The Rines' Case.—An action, "State vs Burlington, Howard, Rines, Terns, Sarah Lane and Mary A. Rines for a conspiracy against the good name of Mrs. Julia W. Rines, for the purpose of defrauding her of an interest in the estate of her husband, and to enable him to get a bill of Divorce," has been on trial for two weeks past in the C. C. Pleas at Bangor. The case went to the Jury on Saturday evening, who on Monday morning returned a verdict of *guilty* against all the defendants with the exception of Mrs. Lane. The Counsel for the defendants filed exceptions and appealed.

Gin, Orygin and Hydrogin.—While a philosophical lecturer in England was describing the nature of gas, a lady inquired of a gentleman, what he meant by *oxy-gin* and *hydro-gin*? or what was the difference? "My dear Madam," said he, "by *oxy-gin* we mean *pure gin*, and by *hydro-gin* we mean *gin and water*."

The bill to increase the U. S. Army to 12,000 men has passed both Houses of Congress.

A Detroit paper tells of a Vermonter, who in praising his horse, said that he could drive him so far, in one day, that it would take two days to get him back again.

Marriages.

In Bath, Mr Horatio N. Winslow, to Miss Mary T. Brimigine.
In Paris, Mr Lewis Monk, Jr. to Miss Betsey Lane.
In Northport, Mr. Erastus O. Pendleton, to Miss Mary W. Gallison.
In Saco, Mr Joseph H. Curtis, to Miss Harriet N. Kinsbury, both of Biddeford.
In Kennebunk, Mr Wm. H. Currier to Miss Luey E. Mitchell.
In Bangor, Capt. James P. Rich, of Bucksport, to Miss Susan H. Bessick.

Deaths.

In Winthrop, on Thursday morning, the 16th inst. Mrs. Downing, wife of Mr. Amos Downing.
In Minot, Mr Wm. Reynolds, Jr. aged 44.
In York, Miss Louisa H. Perkins, aged 19.
In Solon, Mrs. Polly, wife of Capt. T. F. Kinsman, aged 41.
In Industry, Mrs. Sarah G. daughter of Mr Daniel Shaw, of Bangor, aged 22.
In Gardiner, Mrs. Philena S. wife of Mr John S. Hartwell, aged 38.
In Belfast, Mr Areal M. Bennett, formerly of Troy, aged 24.
In Vassalborough, Abigail Bailey, widow of the late John Bailey, of Portland, aged 86.
In Winthrop, Mr Fayette Chandler. He was an upright, honest man.
In Salem, Mass. 12th inst. suddenly, William, son of Col. Joseph Hall, Member of Congress from Maine, aged 16.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 13.

Reported for the Boston Advertiser.

At Market, 415 Beef Cattle, and 925 Sheep. About 40 Beef Cattle unsold.
PRICES. Beef Cattle.—We notice a few extra—8 25; first quality at 7 50 a 7 75; second do. at 6 75 a 7 25; and third do. at 5 50 a 6 50.
Sheep—Dull. Lots were taken at 3 75, \$4, \$5, 5 25 and \$6.

W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES

OF all kinds, for sale by T. B. MERRICK, Nos. 6 & 7, Kennebec Row. Feb. 14, 1837.

Notice.

Came into the inclosure of the subscriber, on the 17th of November last, a three years old Horse Colt—color dark red, black mane and tail, large star in his forehead, and both white hind feet. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take the said Colt away.

AMAZIAH REED.

Weld, Jan. 13, 1837.

Plaster Paris.

The subscriber has on hand 300 tons Ground Plaster Paris, put up in casks of 500 lbs. and 334 lbs. Also it will be sold by the bushel to those who wish. Farmers wishing to secure a supply of this valuable dressing for their farms will do well to call in the early part of the season.

ALEX. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, Dec. 19, 1836.

3m47.

Notice.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, in the Printing Business and publication of the Maine Farmer, under the firm of Wm. NOYES, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment to Wm. NOYES,—and all having demands against the firm will please present them to said Noyes for payment, who is authorized to adjust the same.

ELIJAH WOOD,
WILLIAM C. FULLER,
SAM'L P. BENSON,
WILLIAM NOYES.

Winthrop, January 27th, 1837.

New Paper.

It is proposed to issue every Saturday evening in the city of New York, a weekly paper of the Largest dimensions, in a quarto form, entitled

THE WORLD!

Literary, Poetical, Fashionable, Dramatical, Sporting, Musical, &c. &c. &c.

The first number of which will be published on Saturday Evening, January 21st, 1837.

TERMS—\$5 a Year—Single numbers 12 1-2 cts. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.—An edition of 20,000 will be printed of the first number, as a Prospectus, to be circulated throughout every portion of the United States and Canadas.

Editors publishing the above Prospectus will be entitled to a free exchange.

WILLIAM W. SNOWDEN,
JOSEPH M. CHURCH.

New York, Jan. 12th, 1837.—110 William St.

Found.

Between this Village and the Farmers' Hotel, a pair of SLEIGH SHOES. The owner can have them by proving property and paying charges, by calling at Messrs. P. & G. A. Benson's Store.
Winthrop, Jan. 23d, 1837.

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

T. B. MERRICK keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Paints, Oil, Varnish, Paint Brushes, Sps. Turpentine, &c. which he sells at very low prices.
Feb. 14, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of closing his business, has left his notes and book accounts with H. W. PAINE, Esq. Those indebted may avoid cost, by making payment before the first of March next.—All who have claims against him, will much oblige by leaving the amount with Mr Paine.
S. R. WEBBER.
Hallowell, Feb. 1837.

MEDICINE.

T. B. MERRICK keeps an extensive assortment of Medicine of first quality, which will be sold at fair prices.
Feb. 14, 1837.

MEDICAL.

DR. KNAPP informs his friends and the public that he will resume his practice in the Village of Winthrop, early in the spring. Those in want of his professional service are respectfully invited to call upon him.
Winthrop, Feb. 6th, 1837.

MACHINE CARDS of the best quality, for sale constantly by T. B. MERRICK, Nos. 6 & 7, Kennebec Row. Feb. 14, 1837.

Extra Chance for Good Bargains.

The subscriber intending to make an alteration in his business in the spring, will sell his Stock of Goods, for Cash, at reduced prices, lower than they can be bought in town, consisting in part as follows:—

Broadcloths, Cassimeres and Satinets, (colors and prices to suit purchasers); Camblets, Padding and Duck, Prime assortment of 3-4 and 6-4 Merinos, Good assortment of Calicoes, Ginghams and Furniture, Colored Cambric, Brown and Bleached Sheet and Shirting; Fur Caps, Collars and Capes; Good assortment of Silks and Laces; Ribbons, in abundance; Bombazine; White Cambric and Muslins; Highland, Raw-Silk and Merino Shawls; Thibet and Fancy Silk Hdks.; Bandan and Flag Silk do.; Good Assortment of Gloves and Hosiery; Irish Linen; Silk and Cotton Velvet; Silk, Woolen and Valentia Vesting; Cotton Yarn and Wicking, Ticking, Cotton and Woolen Flannels.

Three Hundred Rolls Paper Hangings and Bordering—various quality, and prices; Kid Shoes; Whips and Lashes; Umbrellas; Looking Glasses; Plain and Wrought Combs; Floor Brushes; Corn Brooms; Good assortment of Cutlery and Hard Ware; Shovels and Manure Forks; Good assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

Hyson and Souchong Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Tobacco, Glass 7 by 9 and 8 by 10; Prime Winter Oil; Boston, and Dupont's Eagle Powder, in Canisters; Shot; Saleratus, Spices, &c. &c.

He would just say, to those indebted to him, by Note or Account, which has been of a longer standing than six months, that it will be expected of them that they will call, and adjust the same forthwith.
RANSOM BISHOP.

Winthrop, January 2, 1837.

Ken. Co. Ag. Society.

NOTICE.—The members of the Kennebec County Agricultural Society are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be held on Wednesday, the 1st day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Masonic Hall in Winthrop, to elect the Officers of the Society for the year ensuing, and to transact such other business as may be deemed expedient.

A general attendance of all the members is particularly requested, as business affecting the interest of the Society is to be acted upon.

WM. NOYES, Rec. Sec'y.

Hallowell, Feb. 14, 1837.

Prospectus of Stories From Real Life.

The entire and decided approbation with which the little volume, termed "Three Experiments of Living," (very recently published) has been received in Boston and vicinity has induced the publisher to issue a new edition of it, as the first number of a Periodical, that individuals and families, in distant, as well as neighboring regions of the United States and British Provinces, may have within their reach, at a small expense, these "three moral and well told stories."—The subjects connected with the "means of living," being various, an arrangement has been made to continue a series of five small volumes, all having a direct practical bearing upon the duties and happiness of life. The title of this new periodical, will be "Stories from Real Life, designed to teach true Independence, and Domestic Economy." Each part, or volume, will contain about 150 pages, and will be complete in itself. It will be issued monthly, commencing this month.—Price 25 cents a part. The whole series will be given for one dollar; or, if preferred, five copies of either part will be sent to one address for one dollar, and thirty copies for five dollars, or six copies of the series for five dollars, to one address.—Payments are required in advance.

Part first is now ready, and contains the Three Experiments of Living.—

Living Within the Means;
Living up to the Means;
Living Beyond the Means.

Eighth Edition.

'It is written in a pleasing style, and contains lessons on domestic economy, worthy of being read and pondered, by all classes of people.'

'We have read with much pleasure, this little volume, which is calculated to do good. The author is well acquainted with the human heart, and desirous of elevating the tone of moral feeling in society.'

'It is peculiarly well adapted to these times of extravagance and speculation. The story is well told throughout; and persons in all the different walks of life, may find valuable hints.'

'It is replete with sound doctrine and salutary precepts, conveyed in the moral of three well told but simple stories.'

'We cannot too highly commend the work. It is practical in its lessons, simple in its language, excellent in its moral, and conveys its lesson in an irresistible and interesting manner.'

'If this book should fall into the hands of novel readers, they will enjoy the pleasure of a story well told.'

'A great curiosity is evinced to know who is the author. It is said to be written by a lady; but her name, and whether married or single, no one knows. If she is not married she ought to be.'

'Husbands and fathers cannot bestow a greater favor on their families, than by presenting them with the Three Experiments.'

'The whole is designed to teach lessons of moderation and benevolence.'

'It describes real life in a manner that cannot fail to instruct while it teaches most impressively that real independence consists in living within the means.'

Also from the Author of the Young Man's Guide.

'It is one of the best things in the English language. This unqualified praise is not given without a full and careful examination of its contents, and of their social and moral tendency.'

From Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

'I was not able to lay it out of my hands, until it was finished, so deeply interesting was it to me.'

S. COLMAN, Publisher,
121 Washington Street, Boston.

Poetry.

THAT LITTLE BILL.

What sound, in this sad vale of tears,
Can conjure up such fiends of wo,
As that now pouring in mine ears,
Its mournful music—soft and slow?
I cannot tear myself away—
It follows me turn where I will,
I hear it through the live-long day,
“Sir, can you pay that little bill?”

When summer's sun pours down his rays,
With fire, scorching, boiling power,
I choose to spend the hottest days,
In some secluded country bower,—
Mid shady groves I seek repose
Lulled by the music of the rill,
It comes—the direst “foe of foes”
“Sir, can you pay that little bill?”

When on the public pave I meet
The beautiful Amelia Brown,
My gentlest bow her fair smiles greet,
And I escort her round the town.
I whispered honied words of joy,
And think I feel love's raptures thrill;
Oh! horror! 'tis my tailor's boy!
“Sir, can you pay that little bill?”

The little stars, enthroned above,
Are twinkling in the mellowed light,
Relating each, its little love
To other little stars, as bright,
Entranced, I gaze upon the scene
In all its beauty, calm and still,
A voice is heard—what can it mean?
“Sir, can you pay that little bill?”

At ball, at route, abroad, at home,
In waking or in sleeping hours,
When fancy loves, betimes, to roam,
Mid groves of amaranthine flowers,—
Or floating on her buoyant wings,
I soar above Parnassus hill,
Within my soul that voice still rings;
“Sir, can you pay that little bill?”

When days and months have rolled away,
And spring and winter ruled, in turn,
Ah, then comes happy new year's day,
I wish and am wished in return;
Such happiness to me it brings,
I'm very sure to get my fill,
For e'en the very dirt man sings,
“Sir, can you pay that little bill?”

MARKS.

Miscellany.

The Rich Man's Daughters.

BY A LADY.

It is often said that the times are strangely altered; and certain it is that the people are. It was thought honorable to labor, to be constantly engaged in some active and useful avocation—but now-a-days, it is thought honorable to be idle. There is much complaint of the high price of every necessary of human existence, and with much truth. But if the amount of idleness could be calculated with mathematical accuracy throughout our extended republic, allowing the drones only half price for services they might perform, which others are now paid for—it might not be an unsafe calculation to put down the whole amount now paid for provisions and marketing in the United States. It is not a little inconsistent to hear parents whine about the price of provisions, while they bring up their daughters to walk the streets, and expend money.

In one of our great commercial cities, there resides a gentleman worth from two to three millions of dollars. He had three daughters, and he required them alternately to go into the kitchen and superintend its domestic concerns. Health and happiness, he said, were thus promoted—besides he could not only say, in the vicissitudes of fortune, that they might not, ere they should close their earthly career, be compelled to rely upon their hands for a livelihood; and he could say that they never could become good wives and the proper heads of a family, until they knew with practical experience all the economy of the household affairs. One of these daughters is now the lady of

a Governor of one of the States—all at the head of very respectable families—and they carry out the principles implanted by their worthy parent—winning and securing the esteem of all around them.

Let the fair daughters of our country draw lessons from the industrious matrons of the past. The companions of the men who fought the battles of the Revolution were inured to hardships and accustomed to unceasing toil—and so did they educate their daughters. Health, contentment, happiness and plenty smiled around the family altar. The damsel who understood most thoroughly and economically the management of domestic matters, and who was not afraid to put her hands into a wash tub, for fear of destroying the elasticity and dimming their snowy whiteness, was sought by the young men of those days as fit companions for life—but now-a-days, to learn the mysteries of the household would make our fair ones faint away, and to labor, comes not into the code of modern gentility.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

MAINE FARMER

AND

Journal of the Useful Arts.

Published every Tuesday morning, at Hallowell,

BY WILLIAM NOYES.

EZEKIEL HOLMES, Editor.

This periodical has already been four years before the public. It is a work devoted to Agriculture and Mechanics;—a Journal published weekly for the purpose of affording the farmer and mechanic an organ through which they may speak upon subjects concerning their particular calling, and discuss questions relating exclusively to their respective interests. To those who are unacquainted with the paper we would further state, that our only and sole object is, the diffusion of practical matter without mingling it with that of the various parties and sects that are now in existence. In pursuance of this object we have struggled thus far, with the hope that we should ultimately become favorably known to the people, and that they would generously extend a fostering hand to enable us to put into practice our plan more fully.—We have been to great expense in preparing ourselves with all suitable and necessary means for accomplishing our object in a respectable style, and furnishing such matter as shall be of vital importance to that part of the community whose interests we have espoused. Competent individuals have been engaged as correspondents; the various periodicals of the day are taken, and no pains spared to put us in possession of new and interesting matter at as early a date as possible.

In addition to this, we have determined to profit by the suggestion of a valued friend in regard to a kind of information as yet not found in any publication among us. It is well known, that in a free and Republican government the people, and especially the middling interest and productive classes, are not only deeply interested in the government, but are in fact a part and parcel of it. They are called upon to act in different capacities in towns, cities and plantations: to put into force the laws or statutes that are enacted for the well governing of society. Whoever therefore accepts any town office becomes not only an executor, but also an expounder of law, and even if he has no office, he becomes interested in the dispensation and interpretation of the Statutes under which, as a member of the community, he lives. The people therefore ought to understand well and truly a portion at least, if not the whole law of the land; and that they may do this some source of information is needed, where they can find the true exposition of the principles they seek and need to know.

In order therefore to make the people more thoroughly acquainted with the law, and enable them to judge correctly whether they themselves, or their servants do their duty or not, we have concluded to devote a portion of our paper (two pages if necessary) to the explanation of the Statute of our State, so far as relates to the common business of life. A part of our object is to point out the power and duty of town, parish and school district officers of all stations and grades, Coroners, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, &c. with forms for

bonds of all kinds; articles of agreements, assignments, obligations, and all kinds of writings necessary in the transaction of common business, with such directions as will enable any man to make them himself. We shall in all cases give answers through the paper according to the best authority to any question relating to the above matters that may be proposed to us.

In short, we intend to make our paper, in addition to what it now is, a medium through which farmers, mechanics, traders, and even school-boys, can qualify themselves not only to do their own business, but to perform the duties of any office they may be called to fill in the district, town or parish in which they live.

In order to do this we have secured the assistance of a gentleman who is eminently qualified to fulfill his engagement, and thereby materially increased the expense of publishing our paper, and as we do not proportionably increase the price to subscribers, our list must first be increased to meet those expenses. WILLIAM NOYES.

Hallowell, Feb'y 18, 1837.

TERMS.—The Farmer will be printed in quarto form on a “Royal Sheet” of fine white paper and small new type, every Tuesday morning at \$2.00 per annum if paid in advance, \$2.50 if payment is delayed beyond the year.

All money sent, or letters on business, must be directed, post paid, to WILLIAM NOYES, Hallowell. Post Masters and others who procure six responsible subscribers, will be entitled to the seventh copy for one year gratis.

Publishers of papers in this State who will copy the above Prospectus two or three times shall receive a complete volume of the Farmer of last year, or this if they prefer, sent to their order.

CAUTION!

Beware of Counterfeits!!

IN consequence of the high estimation in which Morrison's Pills of the British College of Health, London, are held by the public, it has induced an innumerable host of unprincipled COUNTERFEITERS to attempt imitations, under the deceptive terms of “Improved Hygean Medicine,” “Original Hygean,” “The Morrison Pills,” signed by Adna L. Norcross, &c. &c. thus to deceive the unwary. In consequence of many persons being seriously injured by taking the counterfeit pills purchased at the Druggists' Stores, the Agent has taken the precautionary measure of having an extra yellow label fixed on each package, signed by the Agent of each State, and by his sub-Agents. Take notice, therefore, that none of the genuine Morrison Pills of the British College of Health, London, can be obtained at any Druggist Stores throughout the World; the Drug Stores being the principal source through which Counterfeiters can vend their spurious pills.

H. SHEPHERD MOAT,

General Agent for the U. S. America.

As you value Health, be particular, none are genuine unless signed by RUFUS K. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine, on the yellow label, and can be purchased of the following Sub-Agents.

RUFUS K. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine.
Davis & Chadbourn, Portland; Geo. Marston, Bath; N. Reynolds, Lewiston; Ransom Bishop, Winthrop; Wm. H. Britton, Jr, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Joseph Bullen, New Sharon; Richard K. Rice, Foxcroft; J. M. Moor & Co. and Z. Sanger, Waterville; Blunt & Copeland, Norridgewock; E. H. Neil, Milburn; P. H. Smith, Belfast; F. & J. S. Whitman, Bangor; Timothy Fogg, Thomaston; Wm. P. Harrington, Nobleborough; Henry Sampson, Bowdoinham; Gleason & Houghton, Eastport; Benj. Davis & Co. Augusta; Jacob Butterfield, East Vassalborough; S. & J. Eaton, Winslow; Addison Martin, Guilford; Otis Follet, Chandlerville; Rodney Collins, Anson; S. R. Folsom, Bucksport; Joel Howe, Newcastle; E. Atwood & Co, Buckfield; Asa Abbot, Farmington; Albert Read, Lincolnville; Joseph Hocky, Freedom; G. H. Adams, Saco; J. Frost, Kennebunk; J. G. Loring, North Yarmouth; Holt & Hoyt, Ripley; James Fillebrown Jr, Readfield; Wilson & Whitmore, Richmond; Dudley Moody & Co, Kent's Hill, Readfield; H. Rooth, Gardiner; W. & H. Stevens, Pittston; Edmund Dana, Wiscasset; Jeremiah O'Brien, Machias; James Reed, Hope.
Hallowell, November 3d, 1836.